The People's Korea

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President Receives Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung received on Nov. 17 and 19 respectively Bangladesh children's art troupe and the construction delegation of the Mozambican government.

Bangladesh Children's Art Troupe

President Kim Il Sung received the Bangladesh children's art troupe and saw its performance on Nov. 17.

Present on the occasion were the members of the children's art troupe headed by Jobeda Khanam, Director of the Bangladesh Shishu (children) Academy.

Also present were vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Son and vice-Minister of Common Education Hong Il Chon.

President Kim Il Sung saw the performance of the Bangladesh children's art troupe and congratulated it on its successful performance and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After the talk, President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the Bangladesh children's art troupe.

Invited there were the members of the children's art troupe headed by Jobeda Khanam.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Del. of Mozambican Government

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 19 received the construction delegation of the Mozambican government.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Julio Carrilho, Member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo and Minister of Industries and Power.

Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sympathy Cabled to Iranian Leader

PYONGYANG, Nov. 20 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of sympathy to Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, Islamic leader of Iran, upon hearing the news that big damage was caused by a recent earthquake in the northeastern area of Iran.

The message of sympathy reads:

Upon hearing the news that the northeastern area of Iran was seriously afflicted by a recent earthquake, I offer deep consolation and sympathy to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted area.

I believe that the Islamic Revolutionary Council and people under your leadership will speedily recover from the earthquake damage and stabilize the life of the people in the afflicted area.

Rodong Sinmun on Iran-U.S. Dispute

The DPRK accused the United States on Nov. 24 of having in effect declared economic war against Iran but expressed full support for the Iranian people's sacred cause of sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The Nov. 24 issue of a Rodong Sinmun commentary, headlined "The United States Must Give Up Untenable Intervention Scheme against Iran," denounced the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Iran. The daily said:

When the Iranian people decisively demanded recently the return of former Shah Pahlavi, now in exile in the United States, as a just measure for defending the success of the revolution and guarding the sovereignty of the country, the Carter administration, in an attempt to suppress it, has taken a series of high-handed steps such as the total ban on the import of oil from Iran, freeze of the property of Iran in the United States and suspension of export of food and other commodities to Iran.

The United States doesn't bother to conceal its scheme to commit direct military intervention against Iran.

The U.S. authorities are inciting a war atmosphere against Iran: It is staging a clamorous military threat by declaring that it would exercise the "self-defence right" to "liberate the hostages."

The U.S. ruling quarters brought into the United States former Shah Pahlavi ousted by the Iranian people. This attested to more undisguised intrigues they were brewing against the Iranian revolution.

When the U.S. ignored Iran's just demand to surrender the former Shah to Iran and return all his and his family's property, the Iranian students occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

If the United States has no aggressive designs on Iran, it doesn't need to keep Pahlavi indefinitely. It should transfer him to the Iranian people as they demand, renounce all its political and economic pressure and military threats against Iran and withdraw its hand of interference without delay, the paper added.

The Iranian people overthrew the monarchy under the correct guidance of Islamic leader of Iran Ayatollah Khomeini, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, and have entered the road of building of an independent new life under the banner of the Islamic Republic.

(See the full text of the commentary of Rodong Sinmun on page 3)

Foreign Minister's Statement

Prior to Rodong Sinmun commentary, Foreign Minister Ho Dam on Nov. 22 sent a message of solidarity to Abol Hassan-Bani-Sadr, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the message he expressed full support and solidarity to the Foreign Minister and people of Iran who are waging a brave struggle these days to defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity in defiance of the U.S.'s military threat and economic blockade policy.

The demand of the Iranian people that the United States return the former Emperor to Iran and desist from interfering in Iran's internal affairs is entirely just, as it is a question pertaining to the sovereignty of the people of each country, the message pointed out, and said:

However, the U.S. authorities are exerting various forms of threat and blackmail and unjust pressure to bear upon Iran, despising her and exercising arbitrariness as a great power, instead of responding to this just demand of the Iranian people.

The Korean people resolutely condemn such acts of the United States as an insult not only to the Iranian people but also to the world peoples advocating independence, and hold that the United States must stop its interference in the Iranian internal affairs and comply with the just demand of the Iranian people.

Expressing the belief that the Iranian people under the correct leadership of the Islamic leader His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeini will repulse all forms of foreign interference and surely emerge victorious in the sacred cause of independence and sovereignty and building of a new society, the message took the occasion to assure the Iranian Foreign Minister that the Korean people would in future, too, fight on side by side with the Iranian people in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

1,000 Seoul Dissidents Demonstrate, Urge Choe Resignation

Repeal of "Yusin Constitution"

About 1,000 dissidents staged on Nov. 24 an anti-government rally to protest an indirect presidential election scheduled for early December and demanded dissolution of the present "government" in Seoul where all political rallies are prohibited under the "yusin" constitution.

The dissident rally got under way at a YWCA building in a downtown section at 5:30 p.m. in the guise of a wedding ceremony. Around 100 of an estimated 1,000 protesters were taken in for questioning.

The rally was organized by quite a few bitter critics of Pak's rule. They were closely associated with "the Council of Dismissed Professors", "the Council of Men of Letters for Practising Freedom" and particularly a well known dissident organization called the "National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification" which is led by former President Yun Bo Son, one-time "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, and religionist Ham Sok Hon.

U.S. Criticized

A statement issued at the rally, before it was broken up by police, said a movement was being organised to stop the early December "presidential election" proposed by "acting president" Choe Kyu Ha to pick a caretaker chief executive who will revise the "yusin constitution" and call new elections.

The statement bitterly criticized as elements of the corrupt "regime" Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak, Kim Song Jin and so on who played a leading role in maintaining the "yusin" dictatorship.

Significantly, the statement denounced the U.S., saying that they reject all outside interference against the democratization of south Korea. The dissidents presume that Choe Kyu Ha make public a series of political schedules after receiving a tacit consent from the Carter administration.

Meanwhile, the students scattered on the evening of Nov. 24 bills while conducting a demonstration downtown Seoul—which rap directly the U.S., saying that the U.S. must stop supporting the "yusin" remnants.

Follows a gist of the statement:

We keenly feel the necessity of forming an all-nation democratic cabinet which will establish a democratic constitutional government as early as possible.

Great national unity should begin from the total liquidation of the "yusin system."

The "national conference for unification" and "Yujonghoe" and the Democratic Republican Party, the main pillar of dictatorship, should voluntarily dissolve themselves and wait for a judgement of history and the people.

Kim Jong Pil and Choe Gyu Ha should admit that the "yusin system" was a criminal one which barred the development of the national history and all those who remain as survivals of the "yusin system" in the upper crust of the political, government, financial, press and all other social circles should confess to their crimes, apologize for them and wait for a judgement.

The political program of "election of another yusin president and constitutional amendment after it" put forward by the Kim Jong Pil and Choe Gyu Ha system is nothing but a trick to misuse the nation's desire for order and stability and gain time for the readjustment and strengthening of the forces of the dictatorship, to prolong the "yusin" dictatorship.

We think the political program of "constitutional amendment, election and establishment of a democratic government" can be completed within two or three months.

The people's legitimate judgement of undemocratic, anti-historical crimes should be distinguished from political reprisal.

A lenient attitude can be taken towards those who are deeply depending on their illegal cooperation with the "yusin" dictatorship. But, a severe punishment must be meted out to such elements of the corrupt "regime" as Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak, Kim Song Jin, Kim Chi Ryol, Ku Ja Chun and Li Chol Sung who played a leading role in maintaining the "yusin" dictatorship and do not repent of their doings.

Li Dong Uk, Chong Ju Yong and Han Tae Yon who deceived the people and cooperated with "yusin" should be punished at once.

We demand the political neutrality of the military.

The punishment of the corrupt privileged elements and the early establishment of a democratic constitutional government will be an honorable deed of patriotic soldiers.

An all-nation democratic cabinet in the transitional period should ensure all the elementary rights of the people, freedom of the press, assembly, demonstration and association and the right of the workers and peasants to existence.

We reject all outside interference against the democratization of south Korea.

The outside forces must discontinue such speeches and acts which give an impression of support to the "yusin" remnants and cooperation in the intrigues seeking the prolongation of the "yusin" dictatorship.

We appeal to the patriotic citizens who are desirous of democracy:

Let us all rise throughout the land and frustrate "election" slated for the next month.

DPRK Renews Call for Talks with U.S.

The DPRK has no intention to exploit the situation prevailing in south Korea and is willing to have talks with the United States for the conclusion of a peace agreement and still now keeps the door open for the dialogue with Washington, Pyongyang declared. It argued:

The realisation of the Pyongyang-Washington talks depends entirely on whether or not the U.S. has a real intention to preserve peace in Korea, Asia and the Pacific region.

The Carter administration, touting much the "threat of southward aggression", issued a wartime "alarm order" to the American troops in south Korea and keep them in an emergency standby, and continues to dispatch its armed units to south Korea.

Simultaneously with this, war exercises are carried out continually on an unprecedented scale in south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Nov. 21 published an article headlined "Military Threats Cannot Bring About a Solution", denouncing the Washington administration for its unusual military efforts unthinkable in time of peace. It wrote:

There is no "threat of southward invasion" but a threat of northward aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

The Pyongyang side made public repeatedly that it has no intention to "invade the south". Even when the Syngman Rhee dictatorship that was loudly shouting "reunification by march north" was overthrown by the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising and a state of political chaos was created in south Korea, the DPRK made a proposal for peaceful reunification to institute a confederation while leaving the two social systems in the north and the south intact, instead of trying to attack south Korea.

The United States was asked to abandon the "two Koreas" policy and help towards Korea's reunification in keeping with the desire of the Korean people. If Korea is reunified peacefully, the united Korea will never be a threat to the United States.

The DPRK will not try to impose communism on south Korea even when the country's reunification is achieved.

Follows the full text of the article (Subtitles are ours...Ed.):

☆ ☆

It is a burning question in preserving peace in Asia and other parts of the world to ease the tension and assure a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula today.

All the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world would like to see the removal of the war menace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of her reunification question at the earliest possible date.

But recently a risky situation has been created in south Korea, where a war fever is all the rage and the tension is aggravated quite unexpectedly against the desire of our people and the people of the world.

U.S. Military Buildup

Following the murder of the dictator in south Korea, the American authorities called an emergency meeting and, under the pretext of providing against contingencies there, concentrated large armed forces in south Korea and its waters. Thus they started to take military moves as tense as in a wartime.

While threatening almost every day that they would take "strong measures" to forestall the outsiders "taking advantage" of the situation prevailing in south Korea, the American government and military leaders are noisily repeating that they would "observe their commitments" with regard to south Korea's "security".

They have issued a wartime "alarm order" to the American troops in south Korea and keep them in an emergency standby, and continue to dispatch their armed units from the United States and the Pacific areas to south Korea.

U.S. air-warning planes, that is, long-range radar planes, fighters and large-sized troop carriers are flying into south Korea, and the task force consisting of scores of war vessels including the flag ship and aircraft carriers of the Seventh U.S. Fleet is swarming the ports of south Korea and its nearby waters. An "air group for special anti-guerrilla and riot-cracking operations" consisting of hundreds of picked troops is standing ready to be hurled into south Korea.

Such large-scale movements of the U.S. forces are an unusual military deployment unthinkable in time of peace.

Simultaneously with this war exercises are carried out continually on an unprecedented scale in south Korea.

For three days from Nov. 13 "joint south Korea-U.S. combined air defences and offensive exercises" were staged all over south Korea with the participation of over 200,000 American and south Korean land, naval and air troops and a large number of up-to-date military planes and war vessels of the Seventh Fleet, and after this, on Nov. 18, a week-long war exercise started on the east sea involving American and south Korean puppet naval units.

The Americans say that a "joint command post exercise" of U.S. and puppet units will take place in December, and that this kind of military exercises will be made more frequently in the future.

This sudden military outburst of the United States is making the situation on the Korean Peninsula more tense than ever and endangering peace in our country and Asia.

The American authorities are explaining that the boisterous war exercises in south Korea are to "cope with" the so-called "contingencies" and to prevent the "threat of southward invasion" from the north. But this can convince nobody and is simply trifling with the world public opinion.

As for the sharp change in the south Korean situation which the United States pleads as its direct excuse for the military fuss, we have nothing to do with it by any means.

That the south Korean dictator was shot to death by his trusted follower was a result of the acute political crisis and social chaos that had gone beyond remedy in south Korea.

The root cause of the anti-"government" revolts by south Korean people in Pusan and Masan lies precisely in the colonial fascist rule itself which has been imposed on south Korea over the past 30-odd years. In other words, this is a direct product of the neo-colonialist policy of the United States.

As you see, the Americans are to blame. Nevertheless, they try unjustly to find faults with us, the total outsider, and are bluffing and browbeating us by mobilizing their armed forces. We cannot but say that this act of the United States is simply reckless.

Obviously, the United States is acting absurdly in connection with the situation prevailing in south Korea these days.

When the south Korean dictator was removed lately, we made clear our attitude that the north and the south should cooperate and unite, before anything else, and realize the country's peaceful reunification, proposed that the military confrontation be moderated and that the dialogue resumed, and held that other countries, too, should help towards peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, instead of standing in their way.

If the United States truly wants the peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should regard with good will our just initiative which is arousing great sympathy and support o the world's people.

However, the military moves of the United States clash with our efforts to settle the Korean question in a peaceful way. Moreover, nobody will consider their acts to be reasonable.

Speaking of our attitude towards the recent developments in south Korea, the American authorities themselves admitted that now they cannot find any sign of threat from the north. Then, after this, they have kicked up an intimidating military fuss as now. This is quite a strange behaviour.

No Plan to Attack South

The United States put forward the pretext of "threat from the north" at every possible occasion. But who is it that has been making threats and who is it that has been intimidated in Korea?

Who are being threatened, the Americans or we, when the Americans keep huge troops and even nuclear weapons in this land thousands of miles away from their own country and we in our own country are the target for the American armed forces?

Ever since the day when the United States landed its troops in south Korea over 30 years ago, we have known not a day when we were free from threats.

The military reality that tens of thousands of American troops are stationed and innumerable lethal weapons are deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula that ought to be peaceful, is in itself a great threat to us.

From a desire to maintain peace in Korea, we have all along demanded that the American troops quit south Korea.

But, instead of withdrawing its troops from south Korea, the United States has rather reinforced them and has been bent on military provocations against us in the air, on the ground and sea.

It is none other than the United States that has provided the south Korean puppets with dollars and arms, instigated them to "prevail over communism" and "annihilate communism", and pushed them towards a showdown with us.

Nevertheless, the United States has been harping on the stereotyped tune of "threat from the north".

In summer they would say that there would be "southward invasion" under cover of thick foliage, and in winter they would prattle that the north Koreans would come swooping down across the ice-bound rivers.

Summers and winters have passed scores of times, but the world knows not an instance of "southward invasion" or a war provoked by us in Korea. The "southward invasion" alleged by the United States is a sheer lie they have invented to meet their own need.

Although the United States has constantly blackmailed us and aggravated the tension, we have persevered and spared no effort for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's people.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic repeatedly clarified the principled stand and made reasonable proposals to settle the Korean question not by means of war but in a peaceful way, and made clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south".

Even when the Syngman Rhee dictatorship that was loudly shouting "reunification by march north" was overthrown by the April 19 Popular Uprising and a state of political chaos was created in south Korea, we made the proposal for peaceful reunification to institute a confederation while leaving the two social systems in the north and the south intact, instead of trying to attack south Korea.

With the turn of 1970's we proposed a wide range of dialogue and negotiation and put forward the three principles of national reunification, that is, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the five-point policy which was a concrete embodiment of the principles, and made efforts in all sincerity for their realization.

This year, too, we took the initiative to bring about new contacts between the north and the south and, although precisely at this time the American and south Korean side carried out a provocative large-scale war exercise called the "Team Spirit 79" against us, we kept patience and subordinated everything solely to the purpose of resuming the dialogue for reunification.

With a view to turning the ceasefire in Korea into a lasting peace and facilitating the peaceful settlement of the Korean reunification question, we knocked many times at the door of negotiation with the United States.

At every opportunity including the Supreme People's Assembly Session in 1974, we proposed to hold negotiations to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

All our proposals and steps proceeded entirely from our sincere desire to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and to open up the peaceful way to the solution of the reunification question.

However, the United States ignored all our fair and peace-loving proposals and answered them by expanding armaments and aggravating the tension, even retracting their "plan for troop withdrawal" once advertized loudly.

In 1975 the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Korean question which reflected our fair proposal for national reunification.

The United States refused even to carry out this resolution of the UN General Assembly.

While turning down our proposal to meet for peaceful negotiation and ignoring the UN resolution in this way, the United States has only threatened war. What face have they got to say we intend to "invade the south"?

Menace to S. Korea Democracy

Who on earth is the United States trying to threaten and what is it seeking to obtain by its dangerous military clamours, picking faults with us?

No doubt, it wants to menace not only us but also the south Korean people who have turned out to demand democracy and peaceful reunification.

By so doing the United States is trying to stem the strong trend of democracy, maintain the fascist dictatorial system as it is in south Korea, justify its military presence there and keep our country divided in "two Koreas" in a bid to seize tight hold of south Korea forever.

The United States, however, has miscalculated.

Its attempt conflicts with the desire of the south Korean people who are urgently calling for freedom and democracy and runs counter to the aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world's people who are eager to see Korea's peaceful reunification. It will be approved by nobody.

We consider that it is advisable for the American rulers to contemplate deeply now by using their brains in a sound way and behave themselves in keeping with the trend of the times.

While lording it over south Korea for more than 30 years and consuming a stupendous amount of dollars and weapons, the United States has backed up the dictators forsaken by the people and enforced a colonial policy. But the only result is that its vulnerability has been laid bare and its honour blighted.

The United States should desist from its reckless military blackmail against the Korean people and withdraw forthwith its troops and nuclear and all other weapons from south Korea.

If the United States continues with military fuss as now, there is no guarantee that it will not spark off a war.

If the United States triggers off another big war in Asia, it will never benefit from this, either.

Withdrawal of the American troops will not bring about a war in Korea nor their presence will guarantee peace. Their withdrawal will be beneficial, and not detrimental, even to the United States, to say nothing of the Korean people.

The United States should see clearly what the south Korean people and the entire Korean people are now longing for.

Today the south Korean people unanimously demand freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification as they cannot live any longer under colonial fascist rule.

If the "defence of human rights" and "democracy" that are on the lips of the American authorities are true, there will be no need to intimidate and suppress by force of arms the freedom and democracy called for by the south Korean people.

Door Open for Peace Dialogue

If the United States really wants peace in Korea and does not intend to obstruct her peaceful reunification, it should stop backing the dictatorial forces repudiated by the people in south Korea, and refrain from interfering in their efforts so that they may bring about the democratization of society and set up a democratic government as they want.

In keeping with the desire of our people, the United States should abandon the "two Koreas" policy and help towards Korea's reunification, instead of obstructing it.

If Korea is reunified peacefully, the united Korea will never be a threat to the United States.

Even when the country's reunification is achieved, we will not try to impose communism on south Korea. Our position is to attain reunification while maintaining the two systems existing in the north and the south as they are.

We think that today when the peaceful solution of the Korean question is more urgent than ever, the United States should renounce its previous obstinate attitude and agree to the Korea-U.S. negotiation for the purpose of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement as we have already proposed.

Still now we keep the door open for the dialogue with the United States.

The point is, whether or not the American authorities have a real intention to preserve peace in Korea, Asia and the Pacific region.

The United States will be powerless to hinder the reunification of our country for an indefinite time.

History will run along its orbit, and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea unanimously desired by the entire Korean people and the world's people will surely be realized.

Joint Juche Seminar Held in Pakistan

A joint seminar on the immortal Juche idea was sponsored by the Pakistan Lahore "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lahore, Pakistan, on October 6 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to a KCNA report.

Placed on the platform of the hall was a portrait of President Kim Il Sung and a portrait of the founder of Pakistan Mohamed Ali Zinna.

The seminar was attended by chiefs and members of the Pakistan Lahore "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism," "the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" of socialists in Lahore, "the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" of members of the Lahore, Federation of Trade Unions, "the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the students in Lahore, and "the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" of lawyers in Lahore and many public figures.

The seminar heard a report from Mohammad Aslam Nagi, Chairman of the Pakistan Lahore "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism."

In his report he said that the great vitality of the immortal Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is growing day by day and studying and learning from the Juche idea today has become a trend of the times.

He underlined the philosophical principle of the Juche idea, noting that the Juche idea, a great revolutionary idea reflecting the demand of the present era, constitutes an immovable guiding idea of revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

We should make a deeper study of the great Juche idea and actively strive to embody it in practical life, he emphasized.

The report was followed by speeches.

The speakers expressed their determination to make a deeper study of the immortal Juche idea and carry it to materialization.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the seminar.

A resolution was also adopted there.

Saying that the immortal Juche idea is a beacon of hope which illumines the road of the struggle of the people for independence and liberation, the resolution went on:

The seminar proved that it is very important to make a deep study of the great immortal Juche idea at present and that revolution and construction cannot be carried out successfully without studying the Juche idea.

Expressing positive support for the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification propounded by President Kim Il Sung and the Reunification Front's four-point proposal, the resolution denounced the "two-Korea" plot and called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea, implementation of the 30th UNGA resolution on Korea, dissolution of the "UN Command" and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

On the occasion of the 34th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, seminars on President Kim Il Sung's classic work "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" (October 10, 1975) were organized recently by study groups of the Juche idea in various countries—the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon and the "Lebanese Intellectuals Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism"; the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of workers of the People's Bookstore in Guyana; the "Malagasy Group for the Study of the Juche Idea" and the "Malagasy Committee for the Translation of the Works of President Kim Il Sung"; the "Tanzanian Group for the Study of the Juche Idea"; the "Indian Group for the Study of the Juche Idea"; and others.

Of late, the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung" was newly formed in the Swedish capital of Stockholm. Bert Andersson was elected the chief of the study group.

Reflection of Contemporary Demands

Today the trend of demanding the Juche idea and assiduously studying and embodying it is growing day by day among the broad strata of the world people.

The Juche idea is a new, original revolutionary idea reflecting the demand of the time and the desire of the people and an immortal revolutionary banner leading the revolution and construction along a road of victory.

The immortal Juche idea, an ideological and theoretical consummation of the revolution and communist movement in our country, is an encyclopedic idea which gives answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era and a bright beacon of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

The Juche idea based on the entirely new philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and decides everything gives a scientific and revolutionary world outlook befitting the true communist revolutionaries and advances a revolutionary theory attaching greatest importance to man and strategy and tactics and methodology of revolution based on the role of the working masses.

Possessed of this idea, the people became able to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and contruction without the slightest deviation or turns and twists, with deep consciousness of being the master of the revolution and conviction of certain victory and fighting spirit.

The greatness and invincible vitality of the Juche idea lies, first of all, in that it is a revolutionary idea most correctly reflecting the urgent demand of the era and revolutionary practice and the common desire of the people.

In our era socialism is winning on a world-wide scale, going beyond the boundary of one country, and many countries are advancing toward socialism.

Never before had the desire and demand for independence been so strong among the world people nor had the struggle for independence and sovereignty, social progress and socialist construction been so vigorous as in our era today.

The Juche idea tightly grips the hearts of the people and it serves as an inexhaustible motive power vigorously leading them to independence, because it fully reflects the people's ardent desire and the trend of the time toward independence and illumines the road of the popular masses to independence.

The greatness and invincible vitality of the Juche idea also lies in its being a true revolutionary idea whose correctness and truth have been proven in a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle.

For Freedom and Liberation (1)

Unforgettable First Meeting

The People's Korea will biweekly serialize on this page the selected reminiscences "For the Freedom and Liberation of the Korean People", which were written by the former Korean guerillas who participated in the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930s and early 1940s, organized and commanded by Marshal Kim Il Sung, to win national liberation from the unprecedentedly harsh colonial rule imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists.

As a result of the arduous struggle, the Korean people routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated their country. Following the liberation on August 15, 1945 the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic revolution was carried to success against heavy odds, thereby Korea's first people's government, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having been founded. After having heroically fought back the U.S. armed invasion, the Korean people undertook the socialist revolution, and quickly transformed the country into Asia's first socialist industrial state.

These unparalleled results are inseparable from the Juche concept and the revolutionary traditions, with it as the core, born of the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which was won over unimaginable difficulties and ordeals without state support and without the cooperation of a regular army.

The reminiscences vividly set out President Kim Il Sung's Juche thought, his wise leadership, superb strategy and tactics, lofty virtues, revolutionary work method and work style, plus the indomitable struggle of the guerillas in their profound loyalty to the Marshal. The glorious revolutionary traditions are the source of power for the Korean people in their continuing march forward to a higher peak of socialism and communism.

The reminiscences to appear here from this issue are from the original Korean book "For the Freedom and Liberation of the People" edited by the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Follows the first installment excerpted from "The Unforgettable First Meeting" authored by General Choe Hyon:

It was in September 1933 that I first met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution.

I was in the Yenchi area as a company commander of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army (the Korean People's Revolutionary Army). I received orders from Comrade Kim Il Sung to get ready for action, and to come quickly to the Wangching guerilla base, and I left at once.

We made our way quickly and reached Matsun in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base, and were led to the headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

A young cadre of good presence came out at once. "How do you do, Comrade Choe Hyon:" he said with a broad smile as he came down to the garden and pressed my hand. I perceived right away that this was General Kim Il Sung, and I was thrilled. Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he had been back three days from the victorious battle of Tungning county seat.

After supper Comrade Kim Il Sung spent many hours telling me how the battle of Tungning county seat had been planned and won, and about its significance.

Tungning was a township close to the Soviet-Chinese frontiers, and important from the political and military points of view. The Japanese imperialists had set up military installations and reinforced their forces in the area with the plan of invading the Soviet Union. It was therefore of tremendous political and military significance to attack them there.

Joint Operations

In waging the battle of Tungning county seat, Comrade Kim Il Sung set as the major strategic aim the realization of large-scale joint operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units scattered over East Manchuria.

There were a great number of anti-Japanese units (sometimes called national-salvation army) in Northeast China at that time, which had come out with anti-Japanese slogans when the warlord Chang Hsueh-liang's forces had collapsed, following Japan's imperialist invasion of Manchuria. In essence, the anti-Japanese units were nationalist forces defending the interests of the landowners and other propertied classes, and their political consciousness was very low. Therefore, though they claimed that they were fighting Japanese imperialism, they had not carried on an active struggle, but were scattered and entrenched mainly in forest areas, each holding its own ground. Then, misled by the pernicious false propaganda carried on by Japanese imperialism, they went to the length of murdering Koreans, labelling them "pro-Japanese elements" or Communists, evincing a dangerous national chauvinistic tendency. To top it all, vicious factionalists, including Kim Song Do, came out with extreme Leftist watchwords, thereby causing estrangement between the Korean and the Chinese peoples and providing the anti-Japanese units with the pretext for regarding the Korean Communists with hostility. Comrade Li Gwang, a faithful Communist who had been active as commander of a detached column at that time, too, was murdered cruelly by the Tungshanhao anti-Japanese unit.

So it was very difficult to win over the anti-Japanese units and draw them into joint operations with our Guerilla Army. It was indeed a dangerous task in the attempt at which one ran the risk of losing one's life, a difficult and weighty task which only a revolutionary with great political skill and magnanimity could cope with.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in effect, said:

"Of course, it was very difficult to achieve joint operations with the anti-Japanese units. But this was a revolutionary problem that had to be solved for many reasons, and a question that could be solved. So, after we had carefully considered all issues involved, it was decided that I myself should go. Accompanied by over 50 men, I went to the unit of Wu I-cheng and explained concretely the objectives of our struggle and the immense significance of forming a united front. At first they were doubtful, but in the end were persuaded of the validity of our proposal. At last, we had succeeded in persuading them and achieving the combined operations as planned."

Analyzing the great significance of the victory in the battle of Tungning county seat, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of enormous significance that we achieved the united front with the anti-Japanese units in the struggle against our common enemy—the Japanese imperialist aggressor. This is not enough, however. We should extend and strengthen the common front now, not only with the anti-Japanese units but also with the broad masses of the Chinese people. We should not forget that this is an important key to the victory of our revolution...."

Building of Guerilla Army

Next day, in the evening, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued to talk to me.

He talked about problems on the building of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and clearly analyzed its specific character and true nature. I cannot remember all that I heard at that time, but I think that in general it ran something like this:

"...The anti-Japanese Guerilla Army should become a true people's armed force that fights the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs for the independence and liberation of our country.

...We Communists set it as our immutable goal to put an end to all kinds of class oppression in Korea, emancipate the workers and peasants from the yoke of exploitation and convert our homeland into a happy society free from exploitation.

...What is the composition of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army?

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army is organized with the best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who are prepared and ready to lay down even their lives without hesitation in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and its lackeys.

It comprises people who have lost their homes and lands and whose parents, wives and children were murdered under the oppression and plunder of Japanese imperialism and its lackyes; they are people who are deprived of all political freedom. They are full of burning determination to drive out the Japanese imperialist robbers from our territory at any cost...."

He said to this effet:

"We should expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the vast area of Manchuria, and gradually accumulating strength, should begin preparing to advance to the Korean border area around Mt. Baekdu-*san*, ready to move into Korea itself in the future. Only by this means can we achieve the liberation and independence of the country."

As he uttered these words, his eyes flashed with unshaken faith and strong revolutionary passion.

Party Foundation

"...If we are to achieve our country's liberation and independence, we must have a Marxist-Leninist Party without fail.... It is necessary that step by step we lay the organizational and ideological foundations in a most careful and most energetic way for founding the Party...."

Comrade Kim Il Sung went on to explain questions relating to the line for building the Party. The outline of his ideas is as follows:

"...The most important thing in preparation for the foundation of the Party is to train and expand the ranks of Communists through the anti-Japanese armed struggle...."

Already at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung held long-range views of the Korean revolution, and had mapped out the line for the establishment of the Party, organizing and guiding the struggle to fulfilment.

He also expressed his ideas about winning the independence of the country and building in the future a socialist and communist society. This is what he said:

"...How happy it will be for us if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the soil of our country, with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams, and tap its abundant resources on our own so that all of our people can enjoy a free and plentiful life! This is the ultimate goal that we are now fighting for at the price of our blood...."

He became thoughtful as if visualizing the distant future. After a pause he added:

"...This is not mere fancy. The ideal of Communists is scientifically motivated, and there is not the shadow of doubt that it will be carried to fulfilment...."

Deeply impressed with my first and unforgettable meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung, I returned to the Yenchi guerilla base.

Though our two days were so short, my meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung was a more significant and precious time to me than years of study at a Marxist-Leninist university.

Ever since those days I have kept his teachings in mind and tirelessly followed the road of arduous revolutionary struggle, cherishing in the depths of my heart the honour and pride that we feel in having such a brilliant leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

—Industrial Establishments—

Kangson Steel Complex

The areas along the Taedong River which flows through Pyongyang, the DPRK's capital, are one of leading industrial zones of the country. There are many large- and small-scale factories, which support the self-reliant national economy.

This article will introduce some of the factories which stand along the Taedong River.

The Kangson Steel Complex is introduced here first.

The nation's biggest metallurgical base, this complex is known as the birthplace of the Chollima Movement.

The complex, like all other factories in the DPRK, was severely damaged by heavy air raids by the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). When the war ended, the sites of works were riddled with more than 10,000 bomb-craters and littered with piles of scrapped iron and fallen walls.

The workers of the complex took up shovels to restore their factories but they did not know how to start the restoration work.

In this difficult situation, on August 3, 1953, President Kim Il Sung visited the Kangson Steel Complex. He inspected the severely damaged factories and discussed with the workers of the complex. He explained the position and the role of the steel works in the national economy and taught how to restore the factories. He said that the steel works should be rebuilt into a more modern, larger one with the Korean people's own technique, materials and efforts.

Encouraged by his teaching, the workers started restoration work on their factories in a spirit of self-reliance. Since there was not a single machine tool or a casting machine, they worked with their bare hands using handsaws and driving nails with hammers. Finally, they finished the restoration work in 40 days and started producing molten iron again.

On December 28, 1956, President Kim Il Sung visited there for the second time. He earnestly told the workers about the difficult situation of the national economy, adding that the national economy would overcome the difficulties if there was 10,000 tons more of iron. After hearing the President's earnest words, the workers of the Kangson Steel Complex turned out 120,000 tons of steel billets from a mill which had a capacity of 60,000 tons. This achievement sparked a great upsurge in the people's struggle for socialist construction of the country, and led the people into the Chollima Movement.

Since then on, the workers of the complex who created the Chollima speed, have worked as forerunners in the socialist construction of the country. They created a new Chollima speed, the Kangson speed, during the first Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970). Its annual production capacity has been steadily increased year after year in 26 years since the President visited there for the first time.

The development of its production is proved by these figures: as compared with the annual production capacity in 1944 when the complex marked a peak production capacity in pre-liberation days, the production capacity increased 16.5 times in 1957, 115.8 times in 1970 and jumped 163 times in 1978. Today, the complex turns out in only 29 hours the same volume of products it produced in one year in Japanese colonial days.

In the Kangson Steel Complex there are tens of automated workshops including iron and steel mills, iron and steel pipe shops and the 6,000-ton press shop. The complex produces not only iron and steel but various processed metal products.

(To be continued)

The Inside of the Kangson Steel Complex

Closer DPRK-ASEAN Relationships

"The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, peoples of the Third World countries, and will always cast in their lot with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity," said President Kim Il Sung in a report made at a Pyongyang meeting to celebrate the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on September 9 last year in its capital.

On the basis of the framework laid down by the President, relationships between the DPRK and the ASEAN have been closer in recent years.

Pyongyang's position was made clearer at the sixth summit of non-aligned nations held in the Cuban capital of Havana last September. In his speech delivered at the summit Premier Li Jong Ok, head of the DPRK delegation, said: "We extend our active support to the struggle of the Asian peoples to build a new Asia, independent and prosperous, as well as the struggle of the peoples of the 'ASEAN' countries to build a new independent and prosperous Asia and the struggle of the peoples on the coasts of the Indian Ocean to turn the Ocean into a peace zone."

Expanding Bonds

The DPRK has already established full diplomatic relations with four member nations of the five-nation ASEAN—Indonesia in 1964, Malaysia in 1973 and Thailand and Singapore in 1975. The Philippines is the only ASEAN member yet to open diplomatic ties with Socialist Korea.

Overtures for rapprochement came recently from Manila, according to Japan's Kyodo News Service. It was reported that Philippines' President Marcos told the news agency on October 29 that it would be a question of time that his government would recognize Pyongyang. Kyodo quoted him as saying: "We are in the process of studying recognition. The first lady met with the Korean ambassador to China during her visit there a few months ago... we have been in contact with Pyongyang... it is just a question of time".

This is related to the growing tendency in the world community of nations toward establishing diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, the sole legitimate Korean government representing the will of the entire Korean people. This year, the DPRK has newly set up diplomatic ties with four Caribbean countries—Grenada, Nicaragua, the Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Lucia. With the R.P. joining them, Pyongyang will have diplomatic relations with a total of 102 countries.

Reciprocal Actions

In this context, these years have seen more exchanges of goodwill missions of different levels between the DPRK and ASEAN countries in various fields.

Between last April and June, two DPRK delegations visited Southeast Asian nations. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam led a government delegation to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand from May 24 to June 1. His three-nation trip preceded his participation in the foreign ministers conference of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries held in Colombo last June prior to the Havana summit.

On his first leg, the foreign minister flew to Singapore and stayed there from May 24 to 26. Then, talks were held between Ho Dam and his Singaporean counterpart.

Subsequently, the DPRK delegation visited the neighbouring Malaysia from May 26 to 30. Meeting Ho Dam, Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn expressed satisfaction with the development of favourable relations between his country and the DPRK. His government, he said, would further expand and develop relations with Pyongyang in various fields. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the prime minister sympathized with Korean efforts for its earlier realization without recourse to outside forces. The DPRK delegation held talks with its Malaysian counterpart headed by the defense minister.

After concluding his trip to Singapore and Malaysia, Ho Dam visited Thailand from May 30 to June 1.

At a banquet arranged for the DPRK delegation, Thai Foreign Minister Upadit Pachariyangkun pledged to make positive efforts to expand and develop bilateral friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual understanding, irrespective of political, economic and social differences existing between the two countries. He noted that their relationship is an example of co-existence and cooperation among countries of different social systems.

Addressing the banquet, Ho Dam laid special emphasis on the DPRK's friendship with Thailand.

In a talk with him, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand hoped for the development of mutual friendship and cooperation in many fields, and favoured a reunified Korea. Talks were also held between Ho Dam and his Thai counterpart.

During Ho Dam's visit to Thailand, measures were discussed between both sides to expand and develop bilateral friendship and cooperation, views exchanged on international affairs of common concern.

The foreign minister's trip of the three ASEAN countries resulted in tightening friendly relations based on mutual understanding and consensus on the process of a Korean reunification, independent, peaceful and democratic.

Coinciding with the government mission's visits, a DPRK parliamentary delegation, with Chairman Hwang Jan Yop as its head, visited another ASEAN country, Indonesia, from April 27 to May 1.

Meeting the Korean legislators, Indonesian President Soeharto appreciated the favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He also hoped for new progress in the Korean efforts for national reunification. During his stay in the country, Hwang Jang Yop met his Indonesian counterpart, the deputy speaker and the foreign minister, separately. Besides, the Korean legislators sat with their Indonesian counterparts.

There has been longstanding friendship and cooperation between Djakarta and Pyongyang. Parliamentary-level exchange is part of the two nations' multilateral friendly relations.

Last year, too, a government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae visited Malaysia and Singapore from February 28 to March 8 after its visit to Burma.

On the part of the ASEAN countries, in early September a 136-member Thai friendship promotion delegation paid a 10-day visit to the DPRK. It was led by Boontheng Thonsawsdi, speaker of the Thai Lower House. Together with him, deputy speaker Theam Jayanadana, 39 MPs and businessmen and agricultural specialists flew to Pyongyang.

In this connection, the DPRK's party organ "Rodong Sinmun", September 6, said: "The visit to our country of the delegation will mark an important occasion in furthering the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand." The paper also mentioned the fact that "the governments and peoples of the two countries have been making joint efforts to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and independence."

Addressing a banquet for the Thai friendship mission, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, Hwang Jang Yop, said, "the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries accord with the interests of the two peoples and with the desire of the independent and prospering new Asia." Referring to Thailand's strenuous efforts against foreign domination and for independence and sovereignty, he said, "As a member of the ASEAN, the government of Thailand is actively striving to build a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia." He expressed Pyongyang's support for its efforts in this direction.

"The purpose of our visit to the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to make close and cement the bonds of friendship existing between the two countries," said speaker Boontheng Thonsawasdi at the banquet.

During its stay, the Thai delegation looked round urban industrial establishments and rural areas.

On her 30th birthday in September last, the DPRK received in Pyongyang congratulatory government missions from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore among 109 foreign delegations from 93 countries.

Multilateral Tie-Up

Economic relations have also been constantly developing between the DPRK and the ASEAN countries not only on a governmental but also on a private level.

Last June, Malaysian deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry Mahathir Bin Mohamad came to the DPRK. It was the purpose of his visit to expand economic and trade relations as well as to develop bilateral friendship and cooperation. During his visit to Pyongyang, a new trade agreement was signed between the two governments. The agreement will help increase direct trade between the two countries. Malaysia is willing to import steel, steel products and machinery from the DPRK, and export its traditional products including rubber and tropical hard wood.

Trade agreements have also been concluded with Indonesia and Singapore. It was agreed between the DPRK and Malaysia and Singapore to set up trade representative offices in each other's capital.

In late September, on the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the DPRK Trade Bank, the Thai Siam Commercial Bank and the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad sent their delegations to Pyongyang, together with other 32 foreign bank delegations.

At the same time, cultural and sport exchanges are also being promoted. In March last, the Pyongyang Art Troupe made performance tours of Singapore and South Asian countries such as Burma, Nepal and Bangladesh. This month, the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe showed in Malaysia and Thailand. A Thai men's basketball team flew to the DPRK last month to have friendship matches with Korean cagers.

Friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the ASEAN are expanding in many ways in political, economic and cultural fields on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference.

Rodong Sinmun

Pyongyang Supports Iranian People

PYONGYANG, NOVEMBER 24 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) November 24 carried a commentator's article headlined the "United States Must Give Un Untenable Intervention Scheme against Iran," which reads in full:

The unjustifiable intervention scheme of the United States against Iran has of late rapidly aggravated the relations between the two countries, leading them to a grave phase.

After the people's revolution won in Iran, overthrowing Shah's rule, the United States has resorted to vicious manoeuvres against the Iranian revolution. And today it does not bother to conceal its scheme to clamp a total economic blockade on Iran and even commit direct military intervention against her.

When the Iranian people decisively demanded recently the return of former Shah Pahlavi now in exile in the United States, as a just measure for defending the success of the revolution and guarding the sovereignty of the country, the Carter administration, in an attempt to suppress it, has taken a series of high-handed steps such as the total ban on the import of oil from Iran, freeze of the property of Iran in the United States and suspension of export of food and other commodities to Iran. As the Iranian authorities said, this was tantamount to a declaration of "an economic war" against Iran.

The United States is demanding its "allies" to follow suit in an attempt to suffocate Iran economically.

On the other hand, the U.S. authorities are inciting a war atmosphere against Iran: It is staging a clamorous military exercise by massing many warships in the sea off Iran, and, through a "statement of the White House" on November 20, it openly resorted to a military threat by declaring that it would exercise the "self-defence right" to "liberate the hostages."

This is part of the habitual "gunboat policy" of U.S. imperialism and one more arrogant and outrageous challenge encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Iranian people.

The Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' scheme of intervention and aggression against Iran as a malicious offensive not only against the Iranian people but also against all the people of the world advocating independence and as a criminal act endangering peace in the Middle East region and the world.

It is absolutely wrong of the United States to despise Iran and attempt to force its unjust demand upon her by recourse to "strength," for the reason of her being a small country.

The world people once again clearly see the aggressive and predatory nature and colour of the United States in its intervention and blackmail policy against Iran.

The United States is entirely to blame for the aggravation of the Iran-U.S. relations as we see today.

It is not today or yesterday that the U.S. policy of aggression and intervention against Iran began.

It is an invariable strategic purpose of the U.S. imperialists to place under its control Iran which is situated at an important strategic vantage in the Middle East and blessed with rich oil resources.

It was none other than the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency(CIA) which engineered the overthrow of the Mossadeq regime supported by the people through a reactionary military coup in 1953 when it enforced such progressive policy as the nationalisation of foreign oil monopolies and let the Pahlavi dynasty to establish the fascist dictatorship.

Thenceforth the United States ruled Iran economically, politically and militarily, put up the Iranian reactionaries as the "gendarme" of the Arabs Gulf and arbitrarily plundered her oil resources.

The United States manipulated Pahlavi to establish a barbaric fascist-terror rule, maintaining a vast suppressive machinery comprising more than 400,000 troops armed to the teeth with modern weapons, a secret police of hundreds of thousands of men, and so forth. This was also, in the final analysis, chiefly aimed at strengthening its control and plunder in Iran.

But the U.S. control and plunder in Iran was short-lived. The Shah's power was toppled at last by the struggle of the Iranian people and the United States could no longer exercise control over Iran.

The victory of the Iranian revolution was a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists. It left a big breach in the U.S. imperialists' Middle East strategy and faced the United States with more acute fuel and economic crisis.

Seriously dismayed at this, the United States made a desperate attempt to restore its oil position of the ruler in Iran at any cost, hating the Iranian revolution as a thorn in the flesh. It hurled slanders at the Islamic revolution in Iran and caused disturbances and committed subversive activities and sabotage everywhere to support the overthrown counter-revolutionary force in Iran.

Some time ago, the U.S. ruling circles brought into the United States former Shah Pahlavi ousted by the Iranian people. This attested to more undisguised intrigue they were brewing against the Iranian revolution.

The harebrained act of the United States in patronizing the former Shah who had committed all sorts of indelible crimes against the Iranian people and driven the people into the mire of poverty and non-rights by squandering a colossal wealth of the country, naturally lashed the Iranian authorities and people into irrepressible fury.

This anti-Iranian step of the United States caused the explosion of the deep-rooted anti-U.S. sentiments of the Iranian people and brought the anti-U.S. action of the people against the U.S. interference to a new upswing in all parts of Iran.

Under this situation, the Iranian government authorities demanded the U.S. government authorities transfer the former Shah to Iran and, at the same time, requested the return of all the properties of his and his family.

But the United States ignored this just demand and answered it with a challenge. Thus things have developed to the extent where students occupied the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, the capital of Iran.

The Iranian authorities noted that this reflected the "natural sentiments" of the Iranian nation against the U.S. government which ignored the just demand of the Iranian government and expressed the unshaken determination to fight stubbornly, not yielding till the United States would return the former Shah of Iran.

To resist the pressure from the United States, the Iranian government took determined steps, such as totally stopping the sale of oil to the United States, closing Iranian consulates in the United States, banning the U.S. planes and ships from passing through the air space and territorial waters of Iran.

It is an entirely just act for defending the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation for Iran to demand the return of the former Shah and take decisive steps against the unjustifiable act of the United States in refusing it.

The Korean people extend full support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Iranian people, considering their massive struggle against the open interference of the United States to be natural explosion of the long pent-up anti-U.S. sentiments.

The Iranian people is a courageous and proud people who, under the correct guidance of Islamic leader of Iran His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, overthrew the monarchy which had existed through a long history, by their all-people revolutionary movement and have entered the road of building of an independent new life under the banner of the Islamic Republic.

Today the Iranian people are displaying their staunch revolutionary spirit of fighting to the end, braving any sacrifice, to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation, defying all threats and blackmails of the imperialists. This is a great inspiration to all peoples who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Even a small country can defeat any formidable enemy and successfully hew the path of the building of an independent new society free from domination and subjugation, if it establishes Juche and struggles in firm unity.

The United States is exhausting every means—political pressure, economic blockade, military threats, etc.—in an attempt to break the will of the Iranian people to defend the dignity and honour of the nation. But it will get nothing from this.

It should know that the days are already gone when it could dominate others and decide the destiny of other people with "strength."

Not only in Iran but in other parts of the world, the United States is making futile efforts to maintain its control by buttressing the dregs of history forsaken by the people.

In south Korea, too, the United States is kicking up a row these days to threaten our people with the mobilisation of huge military forces in a bid to shore up its crumbling colonial rule.

This is an anachronistic adventure. It is a law of historical development and the irresistible basic trend of our era that the imperialist policy of aggression and intervention is frustrated and the struggle of the people for independence wins.

If the United States has no aggressive designs on Iran, it does not need to keep Pahlavi indefinitely. It should transfer him to the Iranian people as they demand, renounce all its political and economic pressure and military threats against Iran and withdraw its hands of interference without delay.

This would be beneficial to the United States and to peace in the Middle East and the world, too.

The Iranian people will certainly win in their sacred cause of sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society, repulsing the interference of any outside forces.

S. Koreans Call for Democratic Government

Since Pak Jung Hi was shot to death, south Korean dissident people have demanded the abolition of "*yusin* constitution", free direct "presidential" election and restoration of democracy.

However, the present ruling circles intend to follow the same road of the slain Pak. On the plea of "stabilization", they said repeatedly of the "gradual democratization."

The Nov. 10 announcement of acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha proved it. He said a "presidential election" will be held under the current "*yusin* constitution" which was enacted by Pak to prolong his one-man rule. Namely, the new chief executive will be elected indirectly by the electoral college "National Conference for Unification," a rubber-stamp body.

On the other hand, the martial law command said on Nov. 19 that it would arrest anyone acting illegally when the country is under "martial law". The announcement came on the day universities reopened throughout the country for the first time in the three weeks following the assassination of Pak. On Nov. 21, "defence minister" Ro reportedly mentioned the time of removal of martial law at the "national assembly". He implied the difficulty of earlier dissolution of martial law, saying that the law will be removed when the stability and order will be kept and the situation will be normalized.

Under these circumstances, dissident acts came to be brisk. Anti-Establishment people urged even the resignation of acting "president" Choe. The students and the pressmen, who have kept silence since the Pak's Slain, rose to demand the democratization of society in succession.

Opposition leader Kim Yong Sam, on Nov. 22, demanded a "national reconciliation council" be formed to coordinate opinions on key political issues before the indirect presidential election set for early December.

On Nov. 22, the representatives of 10 circles including Christian, Buddhist and Catholic students committees of Seoul University held a meeting at the campus and adopted a statement for democratization of campus, requiring the revival of the students council which was banned under "*yusin*" system.

In the statement students concretely demanded the dissolution of the "*yusin*" system at the campus and the systematic guarantee of democracy at the campus.

It included: 1) the revival of the students council and the abolition of the students defence corps, government-manufactured council for the students; 2) release of the detained students and their reinstatement; 3) revision of school regulation setting coercive system of temporary absence of school; 4) guarantee of freedom of speech in the campus including university paper; 5) keep out of plainclothesmen in the campus; 6) voluntary resignation of professors in government pay; 7) removal of policebox near the university and strict prohibition of armed police to enter the campus; and 8) reinstatement of the dismissed professors.

On the same day, handbills entitled "democratic declaration of the campus" were scattered in the campus of Seoul University.

It urged: 1) the dissolution of the students defence corps and revival of the students council; 2) reinstatement of the expelled and rusticated students and dismissed professors; 3) guarantee of freedom of speech and so on.

In the evening of Nov. 21, reporters of Tong-a Broadcasting managed by south Korean daily "Tong-a Ilbo" adopted a resolution for guaranteeing freedom of speech at the office and submitted it to the company authorities.

In the resolution they declared: We will slip out of habituation of 18-year controls on speech and report the truth returning to the original posture of the press organ. They decided to organize a council for promoting their movement.

Earlier on Nov. 19, a Protestant Christian group met at ex-"president" Yun Po Son's home and issued a resolution calling for the immediate resignation of acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha.

The statement was made public by Pastor Yun Ban Ung, who said, "We tried to cooperate with the martial law command, but since we were not allowed to hold prayers at church, we decided to issue a resolution."

The resolution said: the group would not approve the caretaker "president" to be elected under the present constitution; the acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha must resign immediately and democratic cabinet be established. It also called for unconditional release of all political prisoners and prompt restoration of the rights of victims of the anti-dictatorial struggles such as students and religionists, guarantee of the freedom of the speech and the disbandment of martial law without delay.

The resolution was made public under the joint signature of the Christians Council for Defence of Democracy and the Fellowship Society of Political Prisoners.

The resolution noted that they would consult with all the forces who meet common ground hereafter.

Anti-Establishment people, centering ex-"president" Yun Po Son, were reportedly said to stage an anti-"presidential election" campaign under the present "*yusin* constitution."

"Those who know the character and role of president Pak thought such incident (assassination of Pak) was possible some day," said Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon on Nov. 14 at the press conference held in Tokyo. The press conference was held on his way home from the world conference for Quakers held in Switzerland August last.

He said that the Pak's assassination was not likely apart from Pusan-Masan students and citizens demonstration. Now is the high time for south Korea to establish democracy. For it, restoration of freedom of speech and immediate restoration of freedom of political prisoners such as Kim Dae Jung are urgent. Both the U.S. and Japanese governments underestimated the meaning of people's uprising.

Overseas Koreans

Overseas Koreans in West Germany on Oct. 30 thronged to the puppet embassy there and waged a sit-down demanding the abolition of the "*yusin* system."

Over 40 of them forced their way into the puppet embassy with streamers and placards reading "promptly repeal the martial law," "abolish yusin constitution" and "stop suppressing students" and condemned the fascist outrages of the south Korean puppets.

On the same day, **"the Society of Koreans for Democracy,"** in West Germany made public a statement, declaring that "the '*yusin* system', an enemy of the people, will surely be removed by the just struggle of the people."

It said:

The faster the fall of the "*yusin* system," the faster the dispelling of the atmosphere of distrust, estrangement and terror at home as well as in the Koreans' community here.

Therefore, we oppose all machinations to keep the "*yusin* system" in whatever form and will actively support the just struggle of the people at home till the "*yusin* system" is pulled down and a democratic government established.

"The Toronto Council for the Building of Democratic Society in South Korea" held an emergency meeting on October 27 and made public a statement on the death of the south Korean dictator by shooting, according to the Nov. 3 issue of **"New Korea Times"**, a Koreans' newspaper published in Canada.

Declaring that Pak Jung Hi dug his own grave, the statement said:

Taking this opportunity, we demand that the "*yusin* constitution" which has been the source of all misfortunes of the south Korean people be repealed and the Choe Gyu Ha interim system set up under it and all other left-overs of "*yusin*" be removed. We demand that a transitional system consisting of democratic figures understood and trusted by the south Korean people should be installed to save the political situation.

We will support the birth of a new civilian government and, if a new "military government" is set up under whatever name, we will rise up in a death-defying battle to overthrow it.

The "Democratic Association of Koreans," an organisation of Koreans in West Germany, in a recent statement said that "the south Korean authorities imprisoned, tortured and murdered at will people who demanded the right to existence and the elementary democratic rights," and demanded "an immediate release of all the political prisoners."

A signed article of the magazine "Juche" published by Koreans in West Germany noted that the decisions passed at the south Korean courts upon those who were arrested on charges of violation of the "emergency decrees" are "arbitrary ones." Pointing out that various cases were fabricated overnight and heavy penalties passed after terrible tortures, it said this is the reason why prisons were overflowing with people and the whole land has been converted into a concentrationcamp of guiltless people.

The "Patriotic Women's Fellowship Council in the United States," an organisation of Koreans in the United States, in a recent statement demanded the south Korean authorities "prove their efforts to promote unification by repealing the "emergency decrees" and the "anti-communist law" and immediately and unconditionally releasing all the imprisoned personages."

The "Union of South Korean Workers in Germany" issued a statement.

It stressed:

All the criminal acts committed against the people under the "*yusin* system" demand a revolution by the workers, peasants and all other anti-fascist democratic forces. In order to build a new society attaching the greatest importance to man, in which the working masses are the masters of the country and society, by smashing the yoke of the neo-colonialist domination over south Korea by the outside forces and the chains of capital's oppression and exploitation of the workers and peasants, we should not be obsessed by an illusion about "a peaceful replacement of the government" but turn out to a valiant revolutionary struggle.

Pak Jung Hi Incurable Womanizer

The south Korean martial law command on Nov. 6 issued a final "government" investigation report on the assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

The report revealed that two females were present at the dinner at which Pak was shot to death.

The Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun" on Nov. 6 suspected that they were a popular television personality Kim Yong Ran and Shim Su Bong, a student singer, popular with young people.

It is strange that these two females should be present at a dinner of top officials.

The slain Pak was well known for womanizing.

When he saw good women on television programs, he ordered the chief bodyguard to get them. T.V. programs were therefore disrupted frequently.

Whenever Pak inspected localities, he demanded women. Then, it was said that it was an important job for local officials to provide proper females to the "president."

Pak was said to have kept 17 mistresses and to have had affairs with a large number of women, including students, singers, actresses, stewardesses, etc.

Last year Lim Mi Ja (housewife), who live at the Hyondai Apartment House at Apkujong-dong, Kannam-gu, Seoul, was sentenced to 2-year imprisonment on charges of violating "emergency measure No. 9".

She was charged with spreading a "groundless rumor."

One day midnight, she suffered from a bad stomachache and went to a drugstore on the 1st floor of the apartment house to buy medicine. When she went downstairs by elevator, she bumped against several men there. She saw a pair surrounded by stalwart men. The pair seemed to be Pak and T.V. personality Chong Yun Hui.

Housewife Lim returned to her room after buying medicine, thinking this was not at all likely.

After a while, someone knocked at the door. When she opened the door, one of the strongly built men she had seen before stood before her and threatened her, "We will kill you, if you tell others what you have seen." Then, she was convinced that the pair were as she had thought.

One day she told this fact to a friend of hers and then the story spread quickly.

The apartment house where the house wife saw Pak, is well known in connection with the "case of dishonest sale of apartments in lots." The apartment house is a high class ferro-concrete apartment house built for the staff members of the Hyondai Jaebol (financial group). However, that apartment was allegedly built for part of bribery.

South Korea suffers from serious housing shortage, and it is difficult for a man to move into an apartment even if he has money. Then, the Hyondai Jaebol built the apartment house and parceled out the apartments to high-ranking officials at low cost. The officials resold them at tens of milions won, earning three or four-fold premiums. This scandal was revealed at the end of last year and developed into a political issue.

In connection with this, there was a rumor that Pak himself had something to do with the sale in lots of the apartments.

There was a woman to whom five units in the apartment house were allotted. She was Hong Sae Mi. It was an open secret that she had been Pak's mistress. She emigrated to the U.S. The sale of the apartments to her was reported to be part of the consolation money.

Actress Yun Jong Hui was also well-known in Seoul as Pak's mistress.

According to reports, she was born in Pusan in 1944 and married to Paek Kon U, a pianist, in March, 1976.

She made her debut in 1970. As an actress, she went to Usok University and graduated from the post graduate course of dramatics at Chungang University. In those days she was said to be a mistress of the slain Pak. When the connections of Pak and Yun were known, the jealous Ryuk Yong Su, wife of Pak Jung Hi had Yun expelled to Paris.

As the rumor became rampant that she was the "president's" mistress, she was forced to marry the pianist.

She returned to Seoul in September 1974 after the death of the "First Lady" on Aug. 15. It is reported that there were a large number of high-ranking puppet officials at Kimpo Airport to welcome her.

"The Keeller Incident of Korea" is one of the scandals involving the slain "president."

On March 17, 1970, call girl Chong In Suk was found shot to death on the bank of the Han River in Seoul.

The names of over 30 high-ranking officials, politicians and business leaders and foreign diplomats were found in her notebook. Furthermore, she carried wads of new bank notes and Japanese bank notes amounting to $2,000 as well as a bank account book of around 6 million won.

In addition, it was disclosed that she had had a multiple passport for free travels to foreign countries. The issue of such a passport needs recommendations by person of a ministerial-class. Her application for a passport was found not in order. From these points, it is speculated that recommendations were made by some first-class person.

The gun used to kill her was not discovered. Though there was a rumor that a "KCIA" agent was the culprit, the incident was settled, as her real brother Chong Chong Uk was made the culprit.

Chong In Suk gave birth to Pak's son. When the problem of the son cropped up, Chong Il Kwon, the then "prime minister", announced himself to be the father of the son to divert public attention from Pak to him.

Pak had affairs with a number of women.

It was reported last March that the daughter (former Miss Korea) of Shin Dong Hwan, member of the Supreme Committee of the Opposition New Democratic Party was Pak's 17th mistress.

Kim Yong Ran

Shim Su Bong

Miserable Lot of S. Korean Emigrants In Latin America

South Korean people who were traded off to Latin America, taken in by the accursed flesh traffic of the south Korean authorities are suffering from heavy labour, unbearable national insult and maltreatment under foreign skies.

Writing about the miserable position of south Korean people subjected to slave labour, a Brazilian paper said:

"Today 'new rulers of slaves' have appeared here, scrambling for land and driving people bought from south Korea like beasts of burden, forcing unrestricted heavy labour upon them...."

The following words of So Jae Ok, a south Korean sold to Latin America, show part of the tear-provoking plight of "emigrants":

"The life of south Korean peasants taken here as agricultural emigrants is not a life but heavy labour on the crossroads of life and death. Their life is reminiscent of slaves in an American cowboy picture."

Those who could not get places to settle down are roaming about in an alien land, drinking to the dregs of human bitterness.

According to data published by the police authorities of five countries including Brazil and Paraguay in 1972, more than 130 "emigrants" from south Korea lost their lives miserably while crossing the borderline not knowing it in an alien land.

A Brazilian paper, writing about the life of "emigrants", said: "To be frank, south Koreans are in a very difficult condition. They do not know our language or our situation. How can they subsist on in our country with so many jobless people.

World Press Comments on Rodong Sinmun Editorial

The editorial of Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, dated November 9 "Let Us Find the Way Out for the Nation through Cooperation, Solidarity and Unity" has evoked a lively response from the press of various countries. Follow excerpts of their comments:

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The GDR paper "Neues Deutschland" November 10 conveyed the editorial of Rodong Sinmun under the title "Removal of Military Confrontation in Korea Demanded. DPRK Ready for Dialogue with South Korea."

Rodong Sinmun, it says, warned the new rulers in Seoul against the grave consequences that might be brought to the situation of the Korean Peninsula by continued pursuance of the fatal line of the dictatorial "regime."

The paper quoted from the Rodong Sinmun editorial the part pointing out that the U.S. rulers are making the overall situation of the Korean Peninsula more complicated by massing military forces in south Korea and the waters around it, taking advantage of the complex situation created in south Korea and the part declaring that we always leave the door of dialogue open and are ready to meet at any time and in any place anyone who wants reunification, if it is for discussing the great task of the nation.

Another **GDR paper "Berliner Zeitung"** November 10 conveyed the gist of the editorial under the headline "DPRK Ready for Dialogue with South Korea."

The GDR television and radio also reported summaries of the editorial.

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" November 10 introduced the editorial of Rodong Sinmun under the title "Appeal of DPRK for Dialogue."

Noting that the DPRK called for resumption of dialogue with south Korea for the peaceful reunification of the divided country, it quoted from the editorial the part expressing readiness to meet at any time and in any place anyone who wants reunification, if it is for discussion of the great task of the nation.

Romanian papers also reported the editorial of Rodong Sinmun.

On November 10 it was reported by **"Scinteia"** under the headline "Rodong Sinmun Publishes an Editorial to Create Conditions Favourable for Korea's Reunification" and by **"Romania Libera" and "Scinteia Tineretului"** under the headline "'Let Us Find the Way Out for the Nation through Cooperation, Solidarity and Unity'—Editorial of Rodong Sinmun, Organ of the CC of the WPK."

The papers said that the editorial called for creating favourable conditions in south Korea for the country's reunification.

They said the editorial stressed that the Korean people should no longer be taken in by the outside forces. Pointing out that the editorial said the only way for the Korean nation to prevent the country's permanent division and find an outlet for the nation at present is that the north and the south cooperate and unite with each other and reunify the country, the Romanian papers continued:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a sincere proposal for collaboration and unity between the north and the south.

The editorial sincerely hoped that there would be no suppression or persecution of people in south Korea simply because they are dissident in ideology and ideal and that the anti-communist policy detrimental to the unity of the nation would be renounced and the democratization of society be realized and held that if the north and the south are to unite, it is necessary to let bygones be bygones.

The Romanian papers pointed out: The editorial said the DPRK government always keeps the door open for dialogue and is ready to meet all those who want reunification at any time and at any place in order to discuss the great task of the nation.

Unknown Heroes of Korea

Recently, emotional stories about unknown heroes have been brought to public knowledge and have become popular topics in every nook and corner of the DPRK.

They are Ms Paek Sol Hui, researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Mr. Kim Sang Ryon, director of the farm under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Mr. Pak Yong Chol, head of a chair of the Kanggye Communist College, and Mr. Chang Jae San, primary level party secretary of the October 7 Cooperative Farm.

Ms Paek Sol Hui, Mr. Kim Sang Ryon and Mr. Pak Yong Chol performed heroic feats in scientific researches and technical innovation and Mr. Chang Jae San, a party worker, set an example in assisting Ms Paek Sol Hui in her researches.

President Kim Il Sung recently met them and highly praised their meritorious services. He awarded the membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Title of Labour Hero and doctorate to Ms Paek Sol Hui, the Title of Labour Hero to Mr. Kim Sang Ryon and Mr. Pak Yong Chol and a precious gift to Mr. Chang Jae San.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and other papers in Pyongyang allotted one page and a half or nearly two pages to detailed accounts of their exploits.

Ms Paek Sol Hui who finished the course of the biological faculty of Kim Il Sung University with excellent marks in all subjects was assigned an important task of researches in 1969, five years after she was posted at the botanical institute.

She was assigned a task of breeding a new kind of plant. Successful breeding of this plant was said to have a great significance in improving the people's living. It is said that it might take ten years or twenty years or one's whole life. In reality it took ten years full of twists and turns for Ms Paek Sol Hui to succeed in her assignment.

There are the words "land and seeds plus enthusiasm" written by herself on the front page of her pocketbook. This shows her belief in that if one is given land and seeds and have enthusiasm, one can succeed in any kind of botanical research. With this spirit and her devoted mind to the people and the country, she could finally succeed in the difficult but significant task.

She found a kind helper in Chang Jae San who has worked as the primary level party secretary for 21 years at the October 7 Cooperative Farm.

After a discussion with the management personnel, Chang Jae San allotted most fertile soil of 600 *pyong* as the experimental plot and one hectare as the productive field to actively help her in the researches materially and technically and with labour and took deep care of her down to her political and private life.

With this help of the party worker, Paek Sol Hui perfected her research subject with her strenuous efforts and opened a prospect of its extensive introduction.

Chang Jae San suggested to Paek Sol Hui that she should quickly make a preparation to report the results of her researches to the President as they were now clear enough.

Paek Sol Hui who had declined an offer of the institute to write a thesis for a degree a few years ago, agreed to the suggestion this time after pondering over it.

But, in the course of examining her courteous present repeatedly in the final stage, she found that there were some defects, though negligible, in the results of her researches. So the exploits performed by Paek Sol Hui in ten years in botanical researches remained unknown, though they were so enormous.

Some time ago, the President learned about this success during his on-the-spot guidance and greatly rejoiced over it. Upon his return, he lost no time in calling a consultative meeting and took important steps for the cultivation of the new strain of plant and the improvement of the dietary life of the people and gave instructions to find out the inventor of the new strain.

This was how Paek Sol Hui came to be received by the President whom she had longed to see even in dreams. The President bestowed the greatest honor upon her. At an important meeting he said: Comrade Peek Sol Hui devoted all her youth to the party and the revolution, to the country and the people. Our Republic is powerful and our party is mighty as we have many unknown heroes like her.

Indeed there are many unknown heroes like her in the country.

Kim Sang Ryon, Labour Hero, Kim Il Sung Prize winner and doctor, has devoted his scientific researches for 27 years to the application of the Juche-based farming method.

Assigned a subject of scientific researches for carrying into practice the Party's Juche-oriented policy of seed production, he poured all his passion into scientific pursuits and seed production, living at the laboratory and experimental plot for scores of years, and thus obtained high-yielding strains suitable to the climatic conditions of the country and made a precious contribution to the development of the Juche-based breeding science.

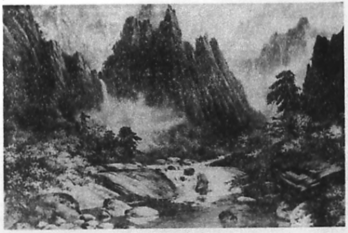
Pak Yong Chol and other members of the three-revolution team dispatched to a plant have done an enormous work signifying a great revolution in the engineering industry by succeeding in modernizing the production of castings.

In seven years of scientific pursuits Pak Yong Chol worked a miracle, a leap of tens of times, in the production of castings after tests of more than 280 times, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

During his recent on-the-spot guidance to the plant, the President heard a report about this and said: This is a big revolution in the engineering industry. These comrades have done a great work.

The President was deeply pleased, saying that he had found Paek Sol Hui some time ago and this time he found such unknown patriot as Pak Yong Chol there.

Indeed, Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon, Pak Yong Chol and Chang Jae San are unknown heroes and unknown patriots who have devoted all their energy and wisdom to the country, not wanting fame or glory.



Korean Paintings

"A Scenery"
By Kim Sok Pong

World Bulletin

- The Mozambican government recently issued a statement stressing that it would support the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people till their victory.
- The "Peace Corps" of U.S. imperialism was expelled from Brazil.
- The President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau paid an official goodwill visit to Bulgaria.
- Iran decided to totally suspend oil export to the United States from November 13.
- Addressing a recent meeting, the commander-in-chief of the Sandino People's Army of Nicaragua called for unity to carry the tasks facing the country.
- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held presided over by General Secretary of the Party Nicolae Ceausescu.
- The Iranian government demanded the convocation of a U.N. Security Council meeting in connection with the creation of a war atmosphere against Iran in the United States.
- Crete Islanders, Greece, demanded the dismantling of a U.S. military base and U.S. monopolies earned huge profits through the arms race.
- The party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited Ethiopia.
- Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization visited the Soviet Union.
- A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, paid an official goodwill visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen between Nov. 15 and 17. (KCNA)

Plight of Korean A-Bomb Victims in Japan

A report-back meeting on a fact-finding survey on Korean victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was held on Nov. 10 at the Peace Memorial Hall in Hiroshima.

The meeting was attended by more than 200 persons—Hiroshima citizens and Korean victims residing in Hiroshima.

The meeting was held to make public the result of the survey of Korean A-bomb victims jointly made by 19 Japanese and Korean experts to urge the Japanese government to extend aid to these victims and to demand the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea and Okinawa.

Nakatsuka Akira, professor at Nara Women's University, and Fujishima Udai, a critic, made reports respectively on the results of the surveys made in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

According to the reports, they made a survey on 52 Korean victims in Hiroshima and 25 Korean victims and 12 Japanese in Nagasaki. They also visited 4 places in Hiroshima and 28 places in Nagasaki.

These Korean victims of the A-bomb came to Japan, unable to make a living at home under the Japanese colonial rule, or were forced to come to Japan as labourers and draftees.

They unanimously stressed that they had suffered from bombing in a situation where they were subjected to national discrimination and undergoing living difficulties. After the liberation of Korea, they suffered triple difficulties—national discrimination, radiation diseases and hard living, the reporters said.

Professor Nakatsuka stressed the difference between Japanese and Korean victims. He said, "Unlike the Japanese victims, Korean victims suffered from family separation and national discrimination when they came over to Japan during the Second World War, after the bomb raids and because of the division of their fatherland.

Critic Fujishima pointed out the historical background that Koreans had gathered in Nagasaki, and stressed the importance of the point that Koreans, who had been forced to come to Japan as a result of the Japanese colonial rule, were bombed.

They newly found several camps of Korean construction workers within Nagasaki City, which were not marked as such in a reconstructed map of the city.

The Korean victims told of their physical pain and demanded that national discrimination against them be rectified in the aid provided by the Japanese authorities.

Ms Kim Ryong Sun(47) charged that allowances were given only to Japanese after the war, saying "We were not given such allowances for the reason that we were Korean. I think an end should be put to such discriminative treatment."

An appeal was adopted at the meeting. It is in part as follows:

The Korean victims who were bombed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, have been neglected for the past 34 years without any comprehensive survey made on their realities, in spite of the fact that they have suffered from hardships.

This large-scale survey made jointly by Japanese and Korean experts and organizations, with the cooperation of sympathizers in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is of great significance in specifying the problems and position of Korean A-bomb victims on the basis of historical truth.

Although the fact-finding survey was made in a short period from Nov. 2 to 8, 52 Koreans in Hiroshima and 25 Koreans and 12 Japanese in Nagasaki gave testimonies.

Testimonies are of great value for a close study of the problem because they reveal the inhuman background to the problem of Korean A-bomb victims and expose the reality of Korean victims to the light of day.

The government and local authorities, not we individuals and civil organizations, should have taken active measures to survey and help the Korean victims.

We demand a law for aid to A-bomb victims, an end to discriminative treatment against Korean victims.

Today, we cannot remain a passive spectator of the fact that the divided Korea is exposed to the threat of nuclear war.

Voices of Korean A-bomb victims in Japan for an immediate end to the manufacture, possession and use of nuclear weapons and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland are a precious foundation stone for peace and democracy.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Nov. 11

- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil left Pyongyang for Cuba by plane.
- A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Kim Yang Son left Pyongyang for Yugoslavia by air.

Nov. 12

- A construction delegation of the Mozambican government headed by Julio Carrilho, Minister of Industries and Power of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 13

- A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by O Mun Han and an educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Gi Hwan left Pyongyang by air for China.
- A medical educational delegation of China headed by Zhu Chao, director of the Medical Educational Department of the Public Health Ministry of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- Bangladesh Children's Academy arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 16

- A delegation of the Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau of China headed by Kong Xiao, deputy director of the bureau, and the men's basketball team of the Shenyang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the women's basketball team of the Heilongjiang Province of China headed by Li Xingchang, Chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee of China, and a Pakistani men's basketball team arrived in Pyongyang.

Nov. 17

- A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang by air to attend the 21st session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in the German Democratic Republic.
- A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Kang Jung Han and a delegation of the Trade Union of Chemical Industrial Workers of Korea headed by Pyon Hyong Tae left Pyongyang by plane respectively for a visit to Bulgaria and Romania and to the German Democratic Republic.

Nov. 19

- A delegation of the Polish Academy of Sciences headed by Tadeusz Orlowski, first deputy secretary general of the academy, arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

Children in DPRK

"Full Moon"
Little girls are now dancing to the tunes of "The Moon, the moon, a full moon...." The two hands of the girl in the foreground are shaping a full moon.

Brief Korean History

(36)

Situation in Early 20th Century

The Japanese imperialists, who had been preparing for a new war at the instigation of the U.S. and Britain, started the "Russo-Japanese War" in February 1904. Japan illegally landed its troops on Korea which had nothing to do with the war and occupied the whole area of Kyongin. On February 23, Japan forced the Korean feudal government to sign a "ROK-Japan protocol", unconditionally to accept the Japanese interference and to allow Japan's freedom of action in Korea.

On August 22, the Japanese aggressors forced the Korean feudal government to conclude the "Agreement on Employment of Foreigners", and controlled the internal affairs of Korea, by posting their own counselors in various fields such as finance, foreign affairs, police and education.

The U.S. and Japan concluded the notorious "Taft-Katsura Agreement" on July 29, 1905. The agreement allowed Japan to take "decisive measures" against Korea in future, on condition that it does not interfere with the Philippines which was a colony of the U.S.

Britain also supported the Japanese invasion of Korea by concluding the second "Anglo-Japanese Alliance".

The U.S. and British imperialists participated in the Japanese machinations, by supplying huge sums of funds for war with Japan during the Russo-Japanese War.

U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt made arrangements for a peace treaty between Russia and Japan and the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty was signed on September 5, 1905. This peace treaty demanded that Russia allow Japan to establish its colonial rule over Korea. This active support of the U.S. and Britain for Japan encouraged the Japanese imperialists to pursue its occupation policy.

On October 27, 1905, Japan decided to make Korea a Japan's protectorate and on November 17 the same year Japan forced the feudal government of Korea to sign the so-called "Protective Treaty."

This treaty stipulated as follows: The Japanese government was allowed to control Korea's foreign affairs (Article 1).

The Korean government was not allowed to conclude any international treaty or agreement without the Japanese government as an intermediary (Article 2).

On July 23, 1907, Japan imposed a seven-point treaty on Korea to completely occupy Korea. With the conclusion of this agreement all the political rights such as enactment of law, administrative powers, power of appointing and discharging officials came to be controled by the Japanese Resident-General.

On August 1, 1907 the Korean Army was forced to be dissolved. Thus, Korea lost its sovereignty in reality.

After the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese aggressors plundered land from the Korean people.

While plundering land, Japan began to convert Korean agriculture into a colonial agriculture which mainly produced rice and cotton or food and raw material for the Japanese.

The Japanese imperialists did all sorts of machinations to strengthen their colonial rule and plundering the fruit of Korean industry.

Japan prevented Korea from developing its own national industry and controlled its life line by making active investments in its railways and merchant fleet.

In September, 1906, Japan promulgated a "law on mining industry" to plunder Korea's mines.

As of 1911, 90 mines were owned by Korean enterprises, as against 103 owned by Japanese enterprises.

Japan carried out a full-scale currency plunder in June, 1905 in the name of "currency adjustment."

The occupation policy of the Japanese imperialists and their acts of plunder were intensified after the start of the Russo-Japanese war. This led to an anti-Japanese national salvation struggle of the Korean people. All the Korean people and workers, peasants, national capitalists who loved their fatherland, rose in a struggle against Japan. Thus, the struggle of the Korean people against Japanese invasion strengthened, with the year 1904 as a turning point.

(To be continued)

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (10)

Kaesong City

Kaesong City is situated in the central part of Korea, bordering on the West Sea of Korea to the west, North Hwanghae Province to the north, Kangwon Province to the east and the Military Demarcation Line to the south.

The city with a long history was the capital of Koryo between 919 and 1392. It was the center of political, economic and cultural affairs in those days and was considered as a developed international city by other Asian countries.

Kaesong City was occupied by the Japanese imperialists until the country was liberated (1945). After the Japanese were forced out from there, it was again occupied by the U.S. imperialists until the Korean War ended (1953). It was liberated from U.S. occupation by the courageous Korean People's Army during the Korean War.

It is the only city in the country that was saved unscathed from the war. There are many historical relics showing how the Korean people dealt a blow at the U.S. imperialists. About eight kilometers to the south from the center of the city, there still remains the place where the cease-fire talks were held, and the building where the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.

On Mt. Taehong which stands in the northwestern part of the city, there is the famous Pakyon Falls.

One can find many old buildings and relics in various places of the city. There had been more old relics but many of them were destroyed or stolen by the Japanese and U.S. invaders. But, these relics that remained are now rebuilt and safely protected by the state. Among them are the Namdae-mun Gate, stone steps of Manwol-dae Hill, the Kwanumsa Temple, the Sonchukkyo Bridge and 180 other relics. The Kaesong Museum in the city, exhibits many Koryo relics including Koryo celadons showing many historical achievements of the Koryo people.

Kaesong City also has many modern industrial establishments.

Although the city was once a colony of the foreign aggressors for about a half century, it has now grown into an important textile industrial city of the country. There are the modern Keasong Textile Mill which is the nation's leading textile producer, and other textile factories, large and small.

Kaesong City is also famous for its specialities: ginseng and processed products.

In Kaesong City, the only one city in the DPRK that emerged unscathed from the last war, lots of traditional dwelling houses are safely preserved by the state. Photo shows a row of them.

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